

## The Morristown Gazette.

The two-third rule gave us no second-rate man as a compromise this time.

"Tilden to Hayes is like butter to skim milk," writes an old Democratic farmer from New York.

Eight hundred Mormons from Europe left New York the 11th inst. for Salt Lake City, Utah. Some of them had as many as eight wives.

The Chicago Times is surprised to see the abolition wing of the Republican party receive the Chinese plank of the Cincinnati platform so coolly.

It is a weak compliment some of the Radical papers are paying Hayes just now. They say he is a safe man, and as President would do no harm, if he didn't do any good.

A sheriff is not without honor in Ohio. A Cleveland paper says: "Sheriff Winslow has received many compliments for the perfect manner in which the hanging was accomplished."

There were ten deaths from sun-stroke in Philadelphia, Monday, last week. The same day forty in Washington City, from heat; forty-two in New York, and fourteen in Baltimore.

Dom Pedro has become so much attached to Mr. Hazleton, the railroad conductor who has accompanied him in his journey through this country, that he intends to secure his services for a tour in Europe.

One Radical Journal says Hayes is a virtuous man and a Presbyterian. Another remarks that he is honest and a Methodist. We have fallen upon evil times when the statement of a man's religious belief must be so qualified.

The Southern negroes are bothered over Hayes and Wheeler. The names of Morton and Blaine had been worked into their heads, and seemed to represent something; but the Cincinnati ticket is a blank to them.

The whisky thieves are filled with hope. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that Gov. Hayes has not yet been asked to sign a petition for the pardon of Mr. McKee. Isn't that a hint to the friends of the whisky convicts that Hayes is their man?

Webster, the favorite son of Massachusetts, was slaughtered by Maine. Blaine, the favorite son of Maine, was snuffed out by Massachusetts. "Time sets all things even" is a favorite quotation with the Republican journals of the latter State just now.

Governor Hayes gave his adherents a good text when he said in his recent reception speech: "I understand very well that it was not because of my ability that I was chosen. There were accidents and contingencies that caused this result." That may be called a campaign truth.

It is urged by some of the Centennial managers that as the goods for exhibition are all in the Government, should allow them to be disposed of without paying duty. The loss in money, it is believed, would be more than made up by the increased feeling of friendship the exhibitors would carry home with them.

Because the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives desire to take a long step towards redemption by cutting down the extravagant department estimates, all the Radical journals are crying out: "See what talent the Confederate Democracy have for blundering." The secret of the opposition to retrenchment is found in the fact that the Radical party managers want the money for campaign purposes.

## THE TRUE MEANING OF THE ST. LOUIS TICKET.

The St. Louis platform and nominations are very satisfactory to us on the financial question, with the interpretation which we put upon them. The platform is an elastic platform, suited to any colored spectacles that a man wants to look through at it. It is intended to be like the suspenders which the auctioneer cried in these words: "Long enough for any man and short enough for any boy." It was intended to suit Democrats of different States holding diametrically opposite doctrines. For such a purpose we do not see how it could have been better devised. It is like the restaurant in California, where you could have beef-steaks, veal, or venison, whichever you ordered, but not cut from the carcass of a yearling bull.

What reconciles the platform to us, however, is the candidates. We have Hendricks, a very soft paper-money man, and Tilden, a very hard-money man. Now, we take the meaning of the names combined to be: A paper currency redeemable in gold; and such a currency ought to satisfy the most fastidious.

Tennessee made no factious opposition in the convention. Her delegates voted for the minority platform but did not vote against the majority platform, with a few States who did. They voted for Hendricks, a man well worthy to be first, and unanimously made second.—[Clarks-ville Tobacco Leaf.

## SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Gov. Tilden was born at New Lebanon, in the county of Columbia, and State of New York, in the year 1814—the year that ruined the fortunes of the great Napoleon. One of his sons, Nathaniel Tilden, was Mayor of the city of Tenderden, Kent, England, in 1623. He was succeeded in that office by his cousin John, as he had been preceded by his uncle John in 1585 and 1600. He removed with his family to Scituate, in the colony of Massachusetts, in 1634. His brother Joseph was one of the merchant adventurers of London who fitted out the Mayflower. This Nathaniel Tilden married Hannah Bourne, one of whose sisters married a brother of Gov. Winslow, and another a son of Gov. Bradford.

Gov. Tilden's grandfather, John Tilden, settled in Columbia County, The Governor's mother was descended from William Jones, Lieut., Gov. of the colony of New Haven, who in all the histories of Connecticut is represented to have been the son of Col. John Jones, one of the regicide judges of Charles I., who is said to have married a sister of Oliver Cromwell and a cousin of John Hampden. The Governor's father, a farmer and merchant of New Lebanon, was a man of notable judgment and practical sense and the accepted oracle of the country upon all matters of public concern, while his opinion was eagerly sought and justly valued by all his neighbors, but by none more than by the late President Van Buren, who till his death was one of the most cherished intimates and personal friends.

From his father Gov. Tilden inherited a taste for political inquiries, and in his companionship enjoyed the peculiar opportunities for acquiring an early familiarity with the bearings of the various questions which agitated our country in his youth.

Young Tilden entered college in his eighteenth year. The fall of 1832 when he was to enter college, was rendered memorable by the second election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency and Martin Van Buren to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and of William L. Marcy to the Governorship of the State of New York. In that contest an effort was made to effect a coalition between the National Republicans and the Anti-Masons. The success of the Democracy depended upon the defeat of that coalition. Samuel heard the subject discussed in the family, and was especially impressed by what fell from the lips of an uncle who deplored his inability to "break his thoughts upon expression." Samuel disappeared for two or three days, and in the session of the chamber proceeded to set down the views he had gathered upon the subject, and in due time brought the result to his father, at once the most appreciative and the least indulgent critic of his acquaintance. The father was so highly pleased with the paper that he took his son to see Mr. Van Buren, then at Lebanon Springs, to read it to him. They found so much merit in the performance that they decided it should be published with the signatures of a dozen or more leading Democrats, and it shortly after appeared in the Albany Argus as an address, occupying about half a page of the printed matter, and from which it was copied into most of the Democratic papers of the State. The Evening Journal paid it the compliment of attributing it to the pen of Mr. Van Buren, and the Albany Argus paid it the greater compliment of stating "by authority" that Mr. Van Buren was not the author.

Mr. Tilden had not been long at Yale College before his health gave way, and obliged him to leave. After some rest he was unable to resume his studies, and in 1834 entered the University of New York, where he completed his academic education. He then entered the law office of late John W. Edmonds in the city of New York, where he enjoyed peculiar facilities for the prosecution of his favorite studies of law and politics. The accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in 1837 was followed by the most trying financial revolution that had yet occurred in our history. During this summer appeared the Presidential message calling for a special session of Congress, and recommending the separation of the Government from the banks and the establishment of the independent Treasury. This measure provoked voluminous and acrimonious debate throughout the country, even for it engaged the attention of Congress.

Mr. Tilden, though still a student, sprang to the defense of the President's policy, and wrote a series of papers, marked by all the characteristics of his maturity, and advocating the proposed separation and the redeemed ability of the Government currency in specie. These articles were widely read.

In the fall of 1838, Nathaniel P. Tallmage, a Senator of the United States from New York, who had separated from the Democratic party and joined the Whigs on opposition to the financial policy of President Van Buren, was renounced to speak on the issues of the day in Columbia County. A meeting had been arranged very quietly, at which it was hoped he might exert an influence upon the doubtful men and change the political complexion of the party. The Tildens heard of the proposed meeting about noon of the day upon which it was to be held. They promptly sent word to all the Democrats of the vicinity, and the result was one of the largest meetings ever known in that region. Tallmage, in the course of his speech, took great pains to convince his audience that it was the Democrats that had changed their position, but that he and his friends were unchanged. At the close of his remarks one of the Whig leaders of the movement offered a resolution, which passed with-

out opposition inviting any Democrats in the assembly that might be so disposed to reply to the senator. The young Democrats who had mostly gathered in the rear of the hall, regarding this as a challenge to them, shouted for Tilden. Samuel, yielding to the obvious sentiment of the meeting, came forward, and took the place just vacated by the Senator.

After discussing the main question of the controversy, he adverted to the personal aspects of the Senator's speech, and especially to his statement that the Democrats had changed position, while he himself had remained consistent. By way of testing the truth of this declaration, he turned to the Whigs on the platform and pointing to each of them in turn, asked if it was they or if it was the Senator who had opposed them in the late contest for the Presidency that had changed. Finally, fixing his eyes upon the chairman, Mr. Gilbert, a venerable farmer and almost an octogenarian, he said, in a tone of mingled compliment and expostulation: "And you, sir, have you changed?" By this direct inquiry the honest old man was thrown off his guard, and stoutly cried out: "No!" Mr. Tilden skillfully availed himself of this declaration of his old neighbor and friend, and applied it to the Senator in a strain of masterly sarcasm and irony. The effect was electric; it thrilled the assembly and completely destroyed the objects of the meeting.

Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Tilden opened an office in Pine street, in the city of New York.

In 1844, in anticipation of preparation for the election which resulted in making James K. Polk, President and Silas Wright, Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Tilden, in connection with John L. Sullivan, founded the newspaper called the Daily News.

In the fall of 1845, he was sent to the Assembly from the city of New York, and while a member of that body was elected to the convention for the remodeling of the constitution of the State, which was to commence its sessions a few weeks after the Legislature adjourned. In both of these bodies Mr. Tilden was a conspicuous authority, and left a permanent impression upon the legislation of the year, and especially upon all the new constitutional provisions affecting the finances of the State and the management of its system of canals.

He inherited no fortune, but depended upon his own exertions for a livelihood. Thus far his labor for the State, or in his profession, had not been lucrative, and, despite his strong tastes and pre-eminent qualifications for political life, he was able to discern at that early period the importance in his country, at least, of a pecuniary independence for the successful prosecution of a political career. With an assiduity and a concentration of energy which have characterized all the transactions of his life, Mr. Tilden now gave himself up to his profession. It was not many years before he became as well known at the bar as he had before been known as a politician. His business developed rapidly, and he was continued to take more or less interest in political matters, they were not allowed after 1857 to interfere with his professional duties.

Till the war came Gov. Tilden made every effort to avert the rebellion. When his efforts, combined with those of other prominent patriots, had proved abortive, his conviction of duty was perfectly decided, and clear. They were to maintain the integrity of our territory and the supremacy of the constitutional authorities. He had been educated in the school of Jackson, and had been a diligent student of the lessons taught by the nullification controversy of 1833. He had studied carefully and profoundly the relations of the Federal and State governments, and of the citizens of those governments. He had thus early formed perfectly clear and settled opinions, about which his mind never vacillated. They were the opinions of Jackson, of Van Buren, of Wright and of Marcy, with whom during the years of his public life, he had been on terms of personal intimacy.

During the winter of 1860-61 he attended a meeting of the leading men of both parties in the city of New York, to consider what measures were necessary and practical to avert an armed collision between what were then termed the Federal and State governments, and of the citizens of those governments. He had thus early formed perfectly clear and settled opinions, about which his mind never vacillated. They were the opinions of Jackson, of Van Buren, of Wright and of Marcy, with whom during the years of his public life, he had been on terms of personal intimacy.

When the war did come Mr. Tilden associated himself with an advisory adviser of Mr. Dean Richmond, then at the head of the Democratic party of this State, and who was accustomed on all important questions to visit Mr. Tilden in his retirement and seek his counsel. At a meeting held at the house of General Dix, just after the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, Mr. Tilden was present and participated in the discussions which took place. He then and there expressed the opinion that they were on the eve of a great war and maintained instead of 75,000 troops Mr. Lincoln should have called out at least 500,000, half for immediate service and the other half to be put in camps of instruction and trained for impending exigencies. Unhappily that generation had seen so little of war and had such limited

means of comprehending the rapidly with which the war spirit, once lighted, will spread among a people, that it was not competent to appreciate the wisdom of this advice, which, if adopted, would probably have prevented the necessity of any further increase of military force.

To Secretary Chase and his friends Mr. Tilden insisted that the war ought to be carried on under a system of sound finance, which he did not doubt the people would cheerfully sustain if the Government would have the courage to propose it. At a later period of the war he was invited by the Government at Washington to give his advice as to the best methods for its further conduct. He said to the Secretary of War:

"You have no right to expect a great military genius to come to your assistance. They only appear once in two or three centuries. You will probably have to depend upon the average military talent of the country. Under such circumstances your only course is to avail yourself of your numerical strength and your superior military resources resulting from your greater progress in industrial arts and your greater producing capacities. You must have reserves and concentrate your forces on the decisive points, and overwhelm your adversary by disproportionate numbers and reserves of truth."

His advice was not taken, but he had the satisfaction, within a year after it was given, of hearing the Secretary of War acknowledge its wisdom and lament his inability to secure its adoption.

With the peace came to Mr. Tilden the most important political labor of his life. With the assistance of Charles O'Connor, who followed the members of that band of conspirators with all his usual vigor and adroitness until it was not only broken up, but its leading members scattered to the four quarters of the globe, he resolutely and overtook the Ring which ruled and ruled New York. This "ring" had its origin in an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1857, in connection with the charter of that year, which provided that six persons should be named by the Governor and twelve chosen by the Legislature, to be known as the "commissioners of the city of New York," and to have the management of the city of New York. It embraced just enough influential men in the organization of each party to control the action of the city, and to push to extreme the abstract ideas of their respective parties, while secretly they joined hands in common schemes for personal power and property. It gradually transferred its seat of operations to Albany. The lucrative city officers—subordinate agencies, which were of department could create at pleasure, with salaries in his discretion, distributed among the friends of the legislators; contracts, money contributed by city officials, assessed on their subordinates, raised by jobs under the departments, and sometimes taken from the city treasury, were the corrupting agencies which shaped and controlled all legislation. Year by year the system grew worse as a government institution—more powerful and more audacious. The Executive Department swallowed up all the local powers, which gradually became mere dependencies of legislative Albany, from whom alone they were to be obtained. The system was completely broken up on the 1st of January, 1860, but its power was enormously extended by an act passed on the 5th of April in the following year, giving the power of local government to a few individuals of the "ring" for long periods, and freed from all accountability.

The percentages of theft, comparatively moderate in 1860, reached 66 per cent. in 1870, and later, 85 per cent. The Senators who voted on the 6th of April, 1870, but two dissenting voices, to deprive our great metropolis, with its million of people, of all power of self government, as if it were a conquered province, to confer upon Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney and Hall for a series of years the exclusive power of appropriating all moneys raised by taxes or by loans and an indefinite power to borrow—who swayed all the institutions of local government, the local judiciary and the whole machinery of elections—did not come again within reach of the people until the election of the 7th of November, 1871, when their successors were to be chosen. All

hope of rescuing the city from the hands of the freebooters depended upon recovering the legislative power of the State, in securing a majority of the Senate and Assembly. To this end Mr. Tilden directed all his efforts. In a speech at the Cooper Union in New York, he stated Mr. Tweed's plan, which was to carry the Senatorial representation from that city, and then re-elect eight, and if possible, twelve of the Republican Senators from the rural districts whom he had bought and paid for the previous year, and thus control all the legislation that might be presented there which involved his freebooting dynasty.

A party in power is naturally disposed to risk the continuance of abuses rather than hazard the extreme remedy of "cutting them out by the roots." The executive power of the State and all its recently enlarged official patronage were exerted against the latter policy. And since the contest of 1869 the "ring" has continued to extend its influence in the rural districts, and had shown legislative favors as if they were ordinary patronage. But for the office or a dollar's worth of patronage in the city or State to confer, Mr. Tilden planted himself on the traditions of the elders, on the moral and force of Democracy, and upon the inevitability of truth and right. That undaunted faith in the harmony of truth and its irreconcilability with error, which we have found sustaining him at the bar and carrying him from victory to victory against more desperate odds sustained him here. As always happens to those who labor for the right, Providence came to his aid. The thieves fell out, and one of their number betrayed them. A clerk in the Comptroller's office copied a series of entries—afterwards known as "secret accounts"—and handed them to the press for publication. They showed the large amounts of certain payments made by the Comptroller, the enormous amounts of which, compared with the times and purposes of the payments and the recurrence of the same names awakened suspicions that they were the memorials of the grossest frauds. Mr. Tilden soon became so fastidiously of the fidelity of the answers received from the city officers when questioned about them and from other sources, and reached the conclusion that the city had been the victim of frauds far transcending anything ever suspected. He immediately formed his plan of action, which was to involve the control of the approaching State Convention—the cooperation of several leading Democrats was first secured. He accepted an arrangement by which he was to be sent to the convention from his native district, Columbia county, which had always during the "ring" ascendancy afforded him that opportunity of being heard.

Early in September he issued a letter to some seventy-six thousand Democrats, reviewing the situation and calling upon them "to take a knife and cut the cancer out by the roots." But before the meeting of the convention an event happened which could not have been foreseen, and which was to prevent with the most important consequence.

To the eternal honor of the Democratic party of the city and State, on the issue thus made up by Mr. Tilden, they gave him their cordial and irresistible support. The result was overwhelming, and not only changed the city representation in the legislative bodies of the State, but, in its moral effect, crushed the "Ring."

Mr. Tilden was one of the delegates chosen to represent the city in the next Legislature. In deference to the views of his principal coadjutors, Mr. Tilden devoted the six weeks between his election and the meeting of the Legislature to the prosecution of its investigation in the city departments and in preparing the vast mass of accurate information which was the basis of nearly all the judicial proofs that have since been employed successfully in bringing the members of the "Ring" to justice or driving them into exile.

Mr. Tilden gave his chief attention during the session of the Legislature to the promotion of those objects for which he consented to go there, the reform of the judiciary and the impeachment of the creatures who had acquired the control of it under the Tweed dynasty.

Mr. Tilden had by his bold acts made himself prominent in the work of reform, and recognized as the man to lead it in the State. Prominent friends of reform urged him to accept the nomination for Governor. They said he could be nominated without difficulty and elected triumphantly, and in triumph the great cause of administrative reform would receive an impulse which would propagate it not only over the whole State, but over the Union.

Mr. Tilden ultimately consented to take the nomination for Governor, his objections to which were overcome by a single consideration. This was the only way in which he could satisfactorily demonstrate that a course of fearless and persistent resistance to wrong will be vindicated and sustained by the masses of the people; that honesty and courage are as serviceable qualities and as well rewarded in politics as in any other profession or pursuit in life. He was unwilling to leave it in the power of the enemies of reform to say that he dared not submit his conduct as a reformer to the judgment of the people; to say that his course had ruined his influence; that his name could be a warning to the rising politicians of the country against following his example. He felt that, whatever might be the result of his administration, the moral effect of his election would be advantageous, not only in his own State, but throughout the country.

the country. Mr. Tilden for these considerations, Mr. Tilden had allowed himself to be made the candidate of the Democratic party for the Senate of the United States, a position more congenial to his tastes, and for which his personal preferences were well-known.

He was nominated and elected, and whatever lessons of eloquence could be expressed in big majorities were not wanting to land their elect to his triumph. Mr. Tilden's plurality over John A. Dix, the Republican candidate, was 53,315. Mr. Dix had been elected two years previously by a plurality of 53,451.

The first message Governor Tilden forwarded with distinctness the controlling features of his administration.

First—Reform in the Administration. SECOND—The restoration of the financial principles and policy which had been in the election of Jackson and Van Buren, and which left the country without a dollar of indebtedness in the world and a credit abroad with which no other nation could then compete.

In furtherance of his policy of administrative reform, he recommended a revision of the laws relating to the exposure and arrest of William M. Tweed had recently revealed, and also upon another and kindred class of abuses in the management of our canals, with which the Governor was already acquainted, but of which the public as yet had only an imperfect realization.

But the feature of the message which produced, perhaps, the most profound impression, not only upon his own immediate constituents, but upon the whole nation, was that which related to the financial policy of the Federal Government. A generation had grown up who had never seen or used any other money than a printed promise of any State of the moment, and it had become a widespread conviction among the aspiring politicians of both the great parties that the current public opinion in favor of an inflated and irredeemable currency would overwhelm and destroy any public man who would attempt to stem it. No convention of either party in any State of the Union had ventured the experiment; the active leaders of both had either avoided or yielded to the current.

Mr. Tilden deemed it his duty to lose no time in advocating the only financial policy which ever had insured or can insure a substantial and enduring national prosperity.

On the 19th of March, and as soon as he had secured from the Legislature such additional remedies for official delinquencies as were requisite for his purpose, the Governor in a special message invited the attention of the Legislature to the mismanagement of the canals.

He pointed out in this communication, with considerable detail, the fraudulent processes by which for an indefinite period of years the State had been plundered, its agents debauched, its politics demoralized and its credit imperilled. The fullness, boldness and directness of his statements produced a profound impression, not only throughout the State, but throughout the country.

The Legislature, though constituted in both branches many of the most notorious canal jobbers, and constituted largely in that interest, was obliged to yield to the irresistible public sentiment which the Governor's policy and message had awakened, and granted him the authority to name such a commission.

The results of the investigations, communicated to him from time to time during the summer of 1875 and to the succeeding Legislature of 1876, arrested completely the system of fraudulent expenditure on the canals which he had denounced at the bar of public opinion.

Through the adoption of various other financial measures upon his recommendation, and by the discreet but vigorous exercise of the veto power, the Governor was fortunate enough to secure a reduction of the State tax—the first year of his administration, about 17 per cent.—and to inaugurate a financial policy by which the State tax, which was 74 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation when he came into office, will be reduced to 4 mills at least at the expiration of his term of two years, and at the expiration of the next succeeding year to not exceeding 3 mills.

Mr. Tilden is now in the 63d year of his age. He is five feet six inches in height, and he has what physicians call the purely nervous temperament, with his usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes and fair complexion. His hair, originally chestnut, is now partially silvered with age.

## New Advertisements.

JOE PRINTING.  
If you want Posters, Handbills, Letterheads, Billboards, Statements, Business Cards, Pamphlets, or anything else in the line of Printing, leave your order at the Gazette office, where they will be executed in the neatest style and at less than city prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Communicate with the office in a business-like manner, and you will find that this is the best and the lowest prices. Magazine work especially solicited.

SEVENTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.  
DR. C. McLANE'S  
Celebrated American  
WORM SPECIFIC  
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.  
THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an aureole circles the iris, and the lower eyelids; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite profuse, sometimes voracious, with a growing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; heaving pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant. The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE has the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S  
LIVER PILLS.  
These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.  
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Beware of Imitations.  
The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

A. H. PETTIBONE,  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENEVILLE, TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of the First Judicial Circuit and the Supreme Court at Knoxville. Will give prompt attention to the collection of all kinds of claims and debts.

WM. G. TAYLOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of Hamilton and the adjoining counties, April 18-19.

DENTISTRY.  
THOS. J. SPECK, D. D. S.  
OFFICES:  
Rogersville, Tenn., from 1st to 15th of each month  
Morristown, from 15th to 1st of each month  
TERMS—Cash or its equivalent

WILL S. DICKSON,  
Attorney at Law,  
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of the First Judicial Circuit and the Supreme Court at Knoxville. Will give prompt attention to the collection of all kinds of claims and debts.

MORRISTOWN  
Female High School.

REV. T. B. SUMMERS,  
Associate Principal.  
C. A. DILLON, Principal Male Dept.  
The next Session commences the first Monday in September, 1876.  
Board from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per term of 20 weeks.  
 tuition from \$10 to \$20 per term of 20 weeks.  
Address the Principals, Morristown, Tenn.  
Oct. 25-27

PRIVATE BOARDING BY THE  
DAY OR WEEK AT THE  
GRIGSBY HOUSE,  
RUTLEDGE, TENN.

JOSEPH GRIGSBY, Proprietor  
THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED IN a quiet country town, and convenient to Mineral Springs of almost any grade of food, with good fire water and from the same. Board can be had at this house at \$1.50 per day, \$4.00 per week, and \$20.00 per month. Apply to JOSEPH GRIGSBY, Proprietor.

HENRY WALKER,  
THE OLD, RELIABLE and "PERMANENT"  
Barber.

CONTINUES to "brush" at his old stand on Henry Street, where he has been for many years, and where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all of his old customers, and as many new ones as may feel inclined to patronize him.

## New Advertisements.

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All persons desirous of having Photographs  
Copied and Enlarged,  
should apply at once to the undersigned, for 1 an prepared to enlarge and beautify any Picture, however faded, and give it a fresh appearance.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,  
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Natural and Lifelike.  
Pictures enlarged to any size desired. I warrant all work, as to quality and price. Call on me at my Studio on Main Street, or address me at this place.

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SAM POWELL HOUSE.  
Formerly ROGERSVILLE HOUSE,  
South-west Side Public Square,  
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Porter always in attendance at trains to carry baggage to the House free of charge.

TONSORIAL.  
By Mack Fulton,  
At the Virginia House,  
MORRISTOWN, TENN.

For a full and complete list of the patrons, and would say that I can give satisfaction either in a clean, neat shave, hair-cut, hair-dress, clean shaven, or an elegant whisker or moustache dye. Terms moderate.

Penniman & Bro.,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
Foreign and Domestic  
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No. 10 North Howard St.,  
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P. J. PITTMAN,  
SHOE MAKER,  
Located opposite Post-office,  
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SAYS ALL THE PEOPLE WOULD  
like to have their Boots and Shoes,  
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THE CENTRAL HOUSE.  
(A New Hotel—Just opened.)  
Gay Street, - - Knoxville, Tenn.

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